

REMARKS

Claims 16 and 21 have been amended to make them more readable.

Claims 15, 16 and 20-22 have been objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but stated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claim 28 has been amended to include the essential limitations of allowable Claim 15 and the claims from which Claim 15 depends. Claim 29 has been amended to be similar to allowable Claim 16. Claim 30 has been amended to include the essential limitations of allowable Claim 20 and the claims from which Claim 20 depends. Claim 31 has been amended to now be similar to allowable Claim 21. Claim 32 has been amended to include the essential limitations of allowable Claim 22 and the claims from which Claim 22 depends. It is assumed that Claims 28-32 are allowable.

Claims 33-43, deemed to be withdrawn by the Examiner, have been cancelled without prejudice for possible prosecution in a divisional application.

Claims 12-14 and 17-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Nakayama (JP Patent No. 2001-196622A). Claims 23-25 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakayama and further view of King *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,586,669).

Nakayama discloses a plurality of solar cells 10 disposed to form a concave mirror with their cell surfaces, and an emitter 20 which is heated by the solar light and reflected lights from the concave mirror to irradiate the solar cells with a radiation light is disposed at a solar concentrator with the concave mirror. Upon receipt of the solar light and the radiation light from the emitter 20, the solar cells photoelectrically convert them to generate power. See Abstract.

Amended Claim 12 is patentable by calling for a solar collector of the type set forth therein in which the surfaces of the first, second and third substrates being oriented at angles relative to each other and to a direction of propagation of light incident on the solar collector such that light incident on the solar collector and reflected from the first substrate can be reflected directly onto the surface of the second and third substrates so as to enhance the efficiency of the solar collector. Contrary to the assertion of the Examiner, the arrows in the figures of Nakayama do not disclose that the light incident on the solar collector and reflected

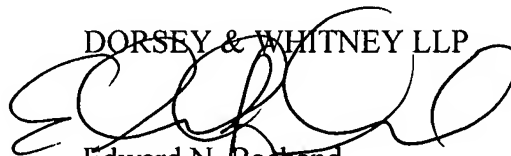
from the first substrate can be reflected *directly* (emphasis added) onto the surface of the second and third substrates.

Claims 13-25 depend from Claim 12 and are patentable for the same reasons as Claim 12 and by reason of the additional limitations called for therein. For example, amended Claim 16 is additionally patentable by providing that the first, second and third substrates form at least part of a structure having an opening for receiving the light, the structure being free of light-blocking elements between the opening and the first, second and third substrates. Nakayama does not disclose a solar collector of the type called for in Claim 13. For example, the emitter 20 disclosed in Nakayama is a light-blocking element.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the claims of record are allowable and that the application should be passed to issue. Should the Examiner believe that the application is not in a condition for allowance and that a telephone interview would help further prosecution of this case, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the phone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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